The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,204, New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash As.4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Tentines and under	Rs. 1 0
Repetitions	,, 2 0
First insertion, each line	,, 0 6
Second insertion	,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the dispositions of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 5 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 18TH MARCH NEXT.—The fine A 1, Clyde Built Clipper Ship ROB ROY, 822 Tons Register, JAMES BAIRD, Commander. This favorite vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Bridie on board or to

DADY & SORABJEE,
Oak Lane, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, JAMES MACKAY, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH MARCH.—Messrs. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship "VERNON," EDWARD JONES, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars, apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1862.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The fine first class Frigate built Ship EARL OF BALCARRAS, CHARLES STRACHAN, Commander. Has first rate accommodation for passengers. For Freight or passage apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR HODEIDAH AND JUDDAH.

THE Fast Sailing Ship KOSSUTH, 508 Tons Register, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st March, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight and further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ship Agency.

15th Feb. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "FEEROZE" COMMODORE, 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR HAVRE.

TOUCHING ON THE COAST. The A 1 French Ship ISTAPA, for freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 8th March at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

22nd February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following days, viz.,

On Tuesday the 25th February.
,, Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUSH, Commander, will start for the above Port TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 23rd Feb., at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 22nd February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd February 1862.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN ADAM SMITH of the British Ship *Culloden*, will not be responsible for any debt contracted by his Crew, during the time she remain in Bombay Harbour.

ADAM SMITH.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Anna Bodthea*, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Varatilda*, Captain BOWERS, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Varatilda*.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Maria Reance*, CARR, Commander, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Carr will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages, after they have left the ship's side.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Agents.

20th February 1862.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Tardeo Road, a length of 5¼ miles, within the island of Bombay.

Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

JOHN B. LANE,
Offices Surat, Jan. 1862. Managing Agent.

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.
(next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

SIX TERRIER DOGS. Apply on board the ship *Edward Percey*.

14th February 1862.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c., are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	18
	No. 2	Blue ,,	30
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	16
	No. 3	Yello ,,	26
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	14
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.		34
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.		34
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		26
	Black Seal		28
	,, ,,	Pts.	14
Port	Red Seal		22
	,, ,,	Pts.	12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	30
	Pale	Brown ,,	25
Sherry	Light Golden	Green ,,	24
	Pale	Yellow ,,	22
	Pale	White ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sauccel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Porter		in Glass Bottles	42
,,		Pts.	21
Curacoa		Bottles	42
,,	White	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, just landed ex "*Redan*," in good order and condition. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of EDWARD BATES & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Santerne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a shorter time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions. Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be acct quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.

London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.

A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.

Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.

Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.

Double and Single Harness of every description.

Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.

Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Office ers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 14 Horse power, high pressure complete with all connections. Also, A STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, horizontal. May be seen on application to

MACINDOE, ROGERS, & Co.

Rampart Row.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., proceeding to England.

To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

Bombay, Magine Street, No. 2, 21st Feb. 1862.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMER "MALTA."

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. By MAX MULLER. Second edition. 8vo.....Rs. 8 0
LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." Post 8vo, cloth 6 12
ONCE A WEEK. Vol. V. July to December, 1861. Illustrated 5 12
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Vol. III. Illustrated. Royal 8vo 6 12
THE LADY OF LA GARAYE. A Poem. By the Hon. Sir MONCTON. 4to cloth gilt 5 12
URSULA. A Tale. By the author of "Amy Herbert." Cheap edition..... 3 8
LONDON LABOUR AND LONDON POOR. Extra ("Those that will not work," including Thieves, Prostitutes, and Beggars). With illustrations. By H. MAYHEW. 8vo 8 0
LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE. 31st edition, for 1862. Royal 8vo 24 0
HURST & BLACKETT'S LIBRARY. The Romance of the Forum. By PETER BURKE. One vol. Fcap. 8vo. cloth 3 12
OBERON'S HORN AND FAIRY STORIES. By HENRY MORLEY. In one vol Crown 8vo. cloth 3 12
THE SHILLING WAVERLEY. Waverley Novels. Cheap edition. To be completed in Twenty vols. Fcap. 8vo. sewed 0 12
AGONY POINT. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. New edition, in One vol. Crown 8vo..... 3 12
LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. By EDWARD WALFORD. With Portrait. Sewed. 0 12
THE PRISONER IN BURMAH. A Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By JOHN NISBET. Next edition, with Additions. Post 8vo..... 9 0
CHAMBERS'S ASTRONOMY. A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS. Post 8vo. Illustrated. 9 0
HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC. By JOHN HULLAH. Post 8vo. cloth 5 0
QUARITCH'S MILITARY LIBRARY. Vol. I. The History of Infantry. Fcap. 8vo..... 1 4
LADIES' TREASURY. Vol. V., for 1861. With illustrations 4 to..... 5 12
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 44. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo. cloth..... 4 8
JOHNSON'S MAP OF CANADA. With an Enlarged Chart of the Routes from Great Britain to British North America 1 4
THE ROMAN MAIDEN. A Tale. By CHARLES ROWCROFT. Fcap 1 8
RANKING'S MEDICAL RESEARCH. Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Science. Vol. 34. Post 8vo. cloth 5 0
REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By GOULBURN, ROSE, HEURTLEY, IRONS, ROBINSON, HARVARD and WORDSWORTH. With Preface, by the Bishop of Oxford 9 0
BURKE'S PEERAGE. A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the British Empire. By SIR BERNARD BURKE 28 0
NOTES ON THE CHASE OF THE WILD RED DEER IN DEVONSHIRE AND SOMERSET. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS. Square 8vo. cloth 12 0
DR. WALSHE ON DISEASES OF THE HEART. Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels. By DR. WALSHE. Third edition, Enlarged. Post 8vo. cloth 9 8
INSTINCT AND REASON: Or the First Principles of Human Knowledge. By SIR GEORGE RAMSAY, Bart. Small 8vo. cloth. 3 12
SCENES WHERE THE TEMPTER HAS TRIUMPHED. By the author of "Experiences of a Gaol Chaplain." Sewed 0 12
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS. By EMOND ABOUT. Sewed 0 12
THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND. Collected and arranged by ALEXANDER HISLOP. Feap. 8vo..... 4 8
THE BREATH OF LIFE; or, Mal-Respiration, and its Effects upon the Enjoyments and Life of Man (Manugraph). By GEORGE CATLIN. 8vo. boards..... 2 0
SEVEN ANSWERS TO THE SEVEN "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By J. NATHANIEL GRIFFIN, M.A. 8vo 6 8
THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON. By G. A. SALA. Three vols. Post 8vo..... 0 24
GOOD FOR NOTHING; Or, All Round the World. By G. S. W MELVILLE, author of "Digby Grand." Two vols. Post 8vo..... 12 0
LIVINGSTONES TRAVELS. A Cheap Edition of Livingstone's "Africa." Post 8vo ... 4 8
NORMAN SINCLAIR. By Professor ARNOTT. Three vols. Post 8vo. Reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine* 24 0
SILAS MARINER. By GEORGE ELIOT. Cheap edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth 4 8
HISTOIRE DE CAPITAINE CASTAGNETTE. By MANUEL. With illustrations by DORE. 4to 6 0
THE FAMILY FRIEND. July to December, 1861. Post 8vo 2 0
HANDBOOK OF RAILWAY SITUATIONS. With Forms of Train Tables, &c. 0 12
THE HISTORICAL GUIDE-POST. By the Editor of *The Reason Why*. Post 8vo 2 0
ORLEY FARM. By A. TROLLOPE. Vol. I. With illustrations. Cloth 8 4
ROUGH DIAMONDS. By J. HOLLINGSHEAD. Illustrated by H. Sanderson. Post 8vo 2 12
DASENT'S TALES FROM THE NORSE. Selections from Norse Tales. For the use of Children. With illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth 5 12
WITCH STORIES. By E. LYNN LINTON. One vol. Post 8vo 8 0
WHEN THE SNOW FALLS. By W. MOY THOMAS. A new edition. Crown 8vo. cloth ... 3 12
AMONG THE TARTAR TENTS; Or, The Lost Fathers. By ANNE BOWMAN. Post 8vo. cloth 3 12
THE MAGNET STORIES For 1861. Thied vol. 12mo. cloth 2 0
NATURE AND THE SUPERNATURAL. By HORACE BUSHNELL. Fcap. 8vo 2 12
WONDERS, EVENTS, AND DISCOVERIES by J. TIMBS, 12mo. cloth 2 12
LIVES OF WITS AND HUMORISTS, by J. TIMBS, 2 vol. cloth 13 8
ISAAC BICKERSTAFFE, by SIR R. STEELE, and J. ADDISON illustrated, with Photographs. 8 0
DE TOCQUEVILLE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. 2vol. crown 8vo cloth..... 16 0
MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE BACHELOR KINGS OF ENGLAND, crown 8vo cloth 8 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COHEN & CO.

LATE of Firm Davis and Cohen, Terms Cash. Have on Commission Sale Grey and Spotted Shirtings, Stilson Cheese, Champagne, Vine Tints, Silver Geneva, Watches and Chains.

ALSO,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, A Brougham and horse, &c. &c.

N. B.—Godown closed on Saturdays.

29, Medow Street.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to

LAWRENCE & Co.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. WOTZAN, of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. SEMLER, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MESSMAN for the Mess of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. Security required Rupees 2,000, satisfactory testimonials and references also required. For Terms, apply to the President, Mess Committee, Colaba.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience wishes for the command of a Country Ship or will take a chief officer's berth. Good Testimonials, Address "C. F. G.," No. 9, Forbes Street.

WANTED.

A N EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to a gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

TEAK TIMBER FOR SALE.

A FEW LOGS, of large and small girth, with close grain and well seasoned, recently imported from Sudaseewgur. Apply to

No. 2, Bell Lane. C. B. KNIPE.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

6th February 1862.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.
10 Apolo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately allotted to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden: Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, dispondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, spasms, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. "We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Warren; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,932. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 64, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb, and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea & Coffee Percolators.

THE Hydrostatic percolator will produce instantaneously from 1 Pint to 100 Gallons of Tea and Coffee, of unrivalled Aroma and brightness, with a saving of 50 per cent. Universally adopted in France since its immense success at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855, where it was awarded the Medal by the International Jury. Aessed already by upwards of 85,000 Families, and at the House of Commons; the Clubs (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) The Crystal Palace, South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, Cremorne, the St. James's, etc. And most of the large Establishments in the United Kingdom.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay—have just opened out a number of these highly esteemed, and useful Articles. Drawings and Testimonials will be sent any where throughout India upon receipt of a stamped envelope addressed.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee hence *no waste* and the *uttermost saving*.

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of tea and coffee to a numerous circle of friends: but with two hydrostatic percolators on the table, one for tea, the other for coffee, it is a pleasure, as the percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion every seven minutes, and all the cups of coffee and tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *hydrostatic percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *breakfast* or *tea table*.

Prices from Rs. 10 each upwards in block tin—white Metal and Electro-Silver; of sizes and designs, to hold from one Pint to four Quarts, and more.

The Hydrostatic Percolator gives the best results when applied to making infusions of vegetable substances, such as Chamomile, Orange Peel, Calumba, Cascarilla, Casparia, Gentian, Hops, Rhubarb, Senna, Valerian, Horse-Radish, Buchu, Cloves, Cinchona, Digitalis, Kramerice, Quassia, Roses, Serpentaria, &c.

N. B.—The Hydrostatic Percolator for making liquid extracts of other substances, such as Dye Woods, Malt, Beet Root, and Hops, &c. are designed and constructed to order.

HERBERT & Co.
Whole sale and General Importers.
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her critique upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL Accounts due against the Firm of DAVIS AND COHEN, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, are requested to be sent in for immediate liquidation, the Firm having been dissolved by mutual consent.

For the future the business will be carried on under the designation of

DAVIS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

Bombay, 21st February 1862.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the immediate patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C. B. R. N., and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that under the auspices of Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley; who have again kindly awarded him their patronage, he will re-appear on WEDNESDAY the 26th February 1862, in the Comedy of "A COZY COUPLE," and the screaming farce of "A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

The Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will accord him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lessee of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable; and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 3
Upper Tier	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Performance to Commence to 9 o'clock precisely and to terminate at Eleven.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 22nd Feb. at 8 o'clock, a Grand Juvenile Performance on which occasion the Inmates of the Byculla Schools will attend accompanied by their Band.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.s Colton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 22nd February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 015/16d.to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30-days' sight.....	99¼.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	163 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	164
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	334
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p.sh.	Rs. 250 .Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Elphinstone Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaha Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs.350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. noun. Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36		88½
,, Loan 1842-43		88½
,, Loan 1854-55		88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		100½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....		107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
Germtn Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d. £3	2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2	7s.	6d. £2	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£2	17s.	6d. £3	0s. 6d.
,, (Seeds).....	£2	12s.	6d. £2	15s. 0d.
To China.....	..... no offers.			
To Clyde.....	..... no offers.			

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
Old Broach, and Surat, ...	None.
Dholleras, ...	Rs. 170 to 175
Oomrawuttee	,, 170 to 175
Comptа, ...	,, 174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned	,, 235 to 236
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 190 to 192
Khandeish	,, 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,, 195 to 197
Dholleras	,, 181 to 182
Oomrawuttee ..... (March and April).....	,, 179 to 180
Varavole ..... (Do.).....	,, 168 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned(May).....	,, 236 to 237
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-14 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25 ,, 33 to 34	

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSAR, SIMLA, HONG-KONG and ESTRICHCAR.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,220,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £400,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes Advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current r tes of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s.	do.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand		
On Scotland	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland		
On Paris, at 2 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £10 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
On in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ,, ,,

Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits for Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," And to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the date and sight of the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or realised, and on the collection of coupons, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation receive Deposits of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

Bills to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and transact business in London and Bombay.

Bombay 1st January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 6 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 8 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 19th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,999.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayble in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 26th January 1861. Manager.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 21	Elphinstone (s)	....Taunton	....Surat 20 Feb.
	Dirigo	Brown	....Liverpool 21 Sept.
	Bartle Frere.....	Nicola	....Calcutta 24 Jan.
	Faiza Alium	Davoien	....Hongkong 15 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 21	Protector	Clarke	....Liverpool.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	....Surat.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	..Surat.
	Tilly (s)	Beyts	....Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Captain Williams, 26th Regiment; Lieut. Slater; Dr. Nicholson; Mr. Burrett; two second class and 146 natives.
Per ship *Bartle Frere*, from Cochin.—Mr. Johnson.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—88 natives.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—93 natives.
Per steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd European Regiment; Mr. Williamson; and 19 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Mindora*, M. Flett, for Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Ramillies*, for London, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 22nd February 1862.

Agricola.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 5 bales Coir Yarn, 12½ cwt., Mungeah Pandoorung.

Victoria.—600 bags Gingilly Seed, 900 cwt., Pudumsy Virjee; 630 bags Linseed, 945 cwt., Kesoo Waga.

Caroline Agnes.—11 cases Horns and Skins, 11 packages Sundries, Jehangir Merwanjee; 9 bales Cow Hides, 47½ corges, C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 8 cases Chundroos, 16 cwt., Mooljee Tricumjee.

Ramillies.—270 bags Surseo Seed, 405 cwt., 330 bags Linseed, 495 cwt., Gopaldass Dewjee; 418 bags Linseed, 627 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Vernon.—52 cases Oilbanum, 104½ cwt., G. Pollexfins and Co; 29 cases Chundroos, 55 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., Khimjee Doongersy.

Ceadon.—300 bags Saltpetre, 525 I. maunds, Visram Kessoojee.

Robroy.—6 bales Cow Hides, 30½ corges, Mahomedally Cumroodia.

For Liverpool.

Recorder.—50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Vithuldass Gooculdass and Co.

Mornington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Queen of the Sea.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 2679 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Peter Maxwell.—80 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Courjee Pramjee.

Kerguel.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Cowlier Sons and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt.; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Camand Co.

Crest-at City.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 111 bales Cotton, 3854 cwt., Seonlia Razowjee; 41 bales Cotton, 143½ cwt., Pragjee Damodher; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Jairam Hemraz.

Clara Wheeler.—240 bags Gails, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram; 1,000 bales cotton, 3,500 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Red Jacket.—300 bales Cotton, 1,850 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Concordia.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Ramjee Khatusey.

For Havre.

Belgali.—1,500 bags Gingilly Seed, 2,250 cwt., Volkart, Brothers.

For Aden.

Steamer *Malta.*—2 packages Sundries Sumsoodin Cassumjee.

For Bordeaux.

Jessore.—45 cases Indigo, 139 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 69 pieces, Lallchund Golaboy.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—8 cases Sheraz Wine, 60 gallons, S. S. Seyrin; 4 packages Country Bees Wax, 3 cwt., M. Jordan; 23 bales E. Piece Goods, 800½ corzes, Jugmoondass Jumnadass; 15 cases Rose-water, Bomunjee Khodadad Erany.

For Calcutta.

Shah Jan.—13 chests China Colored Papers, 50,000 numbers, Mooljee Ramjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
305	Damotjee, (flat) Shaw ...	River Indus.
1922	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Kibreyer, (flat), McCarem ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Pearson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat) ...	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ...	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adamas Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tacleton ...	Bombay.
157	Maki, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner) ...	Bombay.
445	Nspier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

558	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
833	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
823	Sir Roy, Bridie.	
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	
831	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes.....S. Burstall & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1068	Black Eagle—Remnie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiles—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
859	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
900	Cumberdown, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1300	Gertrude, Congleton—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
790	Glendower, Hughes.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1000	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
1334	Mindora, W. Fleet—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
965	Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
1075	Natalia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1238	North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1943	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
623	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
938	Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 20)
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1069	Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 7)
1890	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR FALMOUTH.

587	Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

1200	Liberator, Robertson—Jeckie & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

342	Bengali, E. Rosse.	(c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR THE CLYDE.

518	Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.	

FOR CHINA.

470	Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. Jan. 18)

FOR BORDEAUX.

541	Jessore, Gachet.	(c. l. Feb. 13.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR GOSAGURPATAM.

91	Mohidin, Sinnance—Nacodh Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 10)
	Nemeda—Nocoda	(c. l. Feb. 10)

FOR MANGALORE AND LONDON.

398	Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	Shah Jan, Nocoda.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
543	Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

	Tilly (s), Gething —B. S. N. Co.'s	(c. l. Feb. 12)
870	Walso Ken, Balman.	

FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALCUTTA.

940	Wide Awake, Swanton—D. Sassoon & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
1163	Africa, Bowie, J. Nanna & Co.	
113	Alfs, Nicholas—Dinshaw Bhicajee.	
972	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Ondoo.	
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
1415	Boncoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Amt.	
559	Bunsorah, Mackay—Dhanjee, J. S. Dossa.	
883	Bramley Moore, Williams—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	
1391	Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
487	Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbea.	
1004	Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	(in Dock)
209	Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.	
1040	Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
500	Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	
500	Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
1010	Earl of Clare, Wilson—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	
879	Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co.	
632	Faize Alium, Robinson—Motee Roognath.	
927	Futtel Currim, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verdass.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
369	Glen Isla, Payat—H. M. Seedic.	
1009	Glenmore, Mackay—M. Nusserwanjee Bhowaugria.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
926	James Briant, Lovegrove—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
508	Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Aliy Mahomed.	
374	Khusrow, Gray—Bhugwanlaa Purseotumdas.	
520	Land of Cakes, Sherard—J. Tanner & Co.	
832	Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	Le Harfanec, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
1039	Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge—Stearns Hobart & Co.	
130	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
1360	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1097	Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.	
1831	Meeanee, Forbes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
788	Morayshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
	Nantia, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nasarea Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husain.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
784	Niobe, Lindholm—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.	
833	Northern Bride, J. Brown—Remington & Co.	
980	Owen Glendower, Robinson—D. H. Cama.	
802	Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.	
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Hoerschund Sons & Co.	
259	Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.	
	Pioneer (s), Mason—B. S. N. Co.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Mahomedbhai Bhickaiee Khan.	
940	Richard Cobden, Randall—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Boyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee, Heerjee—Nowrojee Cowasjee Eduljee.	
350	Stree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill.—Ritchie steuart & Co.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell.	
183	Sinkeal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
1275	Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
939	Tiger Skilling—Scott & Co.	
560	Vulture, Gill—Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
442	Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Lutiff.	
720	Yarauilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

730	Swithamly, Fleming & Co.	
454	Velocity, Fleming & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1031	Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.	

FOR BOMBAY.

685	Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

The careful study of the facts brought forward in this volume will prepare the student to consiclers fairly the question,—What Hinduism has done for India? Viewed as a means of elevating and educating a nation, what has it accomplished? It had a magnificent field and a most ample stretch of time, in which to mould and fashion the races of this country, and what has been its success? Who can fail in the History of India to recognize the finger of God tracing the words "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin &"

We need not repeat what we have already said of the excellence of this translation. The translator seems to have very accurately seized, and very happily rendered, the meaning of the original.

An apology is due to the Military Finance Commission for the erroneous quotations from their letter No. 3468 of 1861 which appeared in our issue of the 19th inst. The printer's devil took it upon himself so far to mutilate them as to substitute in several places small letters for capitals. The words "Contract," "Contractor," "Tender" and "Coin" were carefully copied from the original as they are here printed. This impertinent and unwarrantable meddling of the P. D. with matters which did not concern him was a capital offence, for which he should have been punished accordingly; but we are merciful. Capital letters are those of the Commission, and capital fellows are they all. They can, like their great prototypes, descend from their olympian heights occasionally and busy themselves in small mundane concerns. Indeed they are great in small matters. Their eagle eye, scanning the horizon in search of something to amuse their loisure hours, saw looming on the shores of the Bay of Bengal a notice for tenders for half a dozen small contracts; at which they launched a bolt in the shape of a letter to the Commissary General, Madras, No. 2863, dated 26th November 1860.

The letter in noble type, bristling with capitals, and covering two sides of a broad sheet, was divided into exactly twelve paragraphs. We are thus particular, because we do not wish to shew ourselves less fit than the Commission for noticing small matters, when we have time to do so, as we have just now. Precisely five out of the twelve paragraphs are taken up with stitching hospital clothing. Why the Commission should have lingered so long on this subject and devoted so much space to it is a puzzler, unless some sympathetic association with Tooley street be assumed.

One of the twelve paragraphs, the 8th is particularly big with cotton, a subject that will not fail to strike a chord in the heart of most of our merchants in Bombay, Liverpool, and London, and of our manufacturers in Manchester, Preston, Warrington, London, &c.; yea even of the belligerents on the West of the Atlantic. Give ear then to the astounding intelligence, that the Commissariat Officer at Trichinopoly required cotton; that the rate which had been paid for it, "as. 3-3 or five pence per pound," was considered by the Commission to be too high; and, that "it is desired to know if the cotton could not be obtained in the Presidency, or at some nearer station, and forwarded to Trichinopoly at a very great reduction of this cost; also whether any comparison of prices has been made between the rate at which this purchase has been effected, and those paid at other stations." Doubtless the English embodied in it "is desired to know" is as fragrant as a good Trichinopoly cheroot, and that is by no means to be despised. We wonder if the Commission smoke Trichinopoly cheroots. But this is a dangerous digression,—smoking cheroots in the neighbourhood of cotton. Proceed we, then, to the next important enquiry, what was the purpose for which the cotton was required and what the extent of the consignment. The anxious solicitude of the Commission that the article should be procured from the cheapest market implies that both of these points are of paramount importance. Let it then be proclaimed abroad, that the cotton was required for lamp wicks, and that the proportion of cotton to oil is one sixteenth of an ounce of cotton to five ounces of oil, equal to about 1 lb. 6 oz. 13 drs. per lamp per annum. You may re-light your cheroots.

It happened, once upon a time, that some unlucky auditor or auditors, when detailing to the Commission the tests by which he tried the accuracy of the charges contained in the bills subject to his examination, happened to mention a price current as one of the tests. From that unlucky day up to the 31st December last, the Commission have been oppressed at intervals by nightmare in the form of a price current which it is feared will be the death of some of them before long, if they seek not timely relief. Ever and anon have they pointed out to the Examiners the necessity for instituting some test by which the accuracy of this test, the price current, could be tested. This reminds us of a small auditor in one of the departments who once sadly wanted to send back a voucher which bore the signature of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to have the signature verified by that Officer. Had the small aspirant to auditorial fame been indulged in his whim, he would probably have next solicited permission to satisfy his scruples by taking the voucher in his hand to the office of the Commander-in-Chief to witness with his own eyes the verification of the verification. After turning over in their own minds the question of testing the accuracy of the price current, and considering the suggestions they have received on the same subject from other wise heads, the Commission ventured on the 31st December, after a cogitation of two years' continuance, to propose a test, in letter No. 5076 to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta. In the 8th paragraph the Commission say, "much good might be done at every Commissariat station were the Executive Officer to obtain either from private individuals or from trustworthy European subordinates a statement under their own hand *of the actual prices paid by them for their own private supplies* purchased by or for their families in the open Bazar." As the purchases "for their families" would for the most part be made by Natives, the test would, according to the dictum of the "great financier" and president of the Commission, prove a failure; for he says in the 6th paragraph of the same letter, "I thus state it to be my opinion that no rates derived from Native sources can be relied upon." Without stopping to enquire how, if this opinion were not erroneous, the trade and commerce of the Natives could escape destruction, we proceed to relieve the suspense of the reader, who is, perhaps, asking "what are they driving at?" Why, this, to shew that this price current about which so much has been written by the Commission is a comparatively insignificant document, which is seldom used in audit, and whose relative value is not understood by the president of the Military Finance Commission. The foregoing quotation from the 8th paragraph renders the last point evident.

At stations where European troops, or large bodies of Native troops are located, supplies for the military are obtained by contracts, by which of course, the rates are tested. At small stations occupied only by a regiment or a detachment of Native troops, there is generally no contract; so that the rates have to be tested by the price current furnished either by the Civil Magistrate or by the Commanding Officer. The supplies required monthly in these cases are very small, consisting of from about 10 to 30 lb. of oil, cotton for wicks in the proportion indicated above, a few spitting chatties, a few brooms, a little stationery, a pound or two of country vinegar, a little bandage cloth, a bottle or so of country spirits, a little bees' wax, a trifle of sugar, and, perhaps, a few other very trifling articles. The chief, and almost only use the price current serves in the Commissariat Audit Department, is to test the rates of these petty articles. If then the Military Finance Commission is discovered moving heaven and earth, as it were, in searching for tests wherewith to try the accuracy of a document of so little importance as this price current, are we not justified in declaring that they are very great in small matters?

THE PAPER CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government, relative to the subject of the new Paper Currency, has been placed at our disposal:—

No. 20 of 1862.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—It has come to the notice of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the Government notes about to be issued by the Paper Currency Commissioners, through the agency of the Bank of Bombay, do not bear upon their face their designation or value in any of the native languages in common use in this Presidency.

Though this Chamber has, as you are aware, always viewed the proposed Government Paper Currency with some anxiety, it has been most anxious for its success, and desirous to do every thing in its power to aid in securing this. The Committee therefore trust Government will take into its early and earnest consideration the representations, which I am now instructed to lay before you.

It appears to the Committee to be of vital importance that at the first commencement of so momentous an experiment as a Government Paper Currency in this country, no effort should be spared and no precaution neglected, to secure at once in so far as may be possible, the confidence of the native community.

The Committee cannot therefore consider as otherwise than most serious the omission, to which they now call the attention of Government.

The notes in their present form, may undoubtedly be forced into circulation in the comparative civilization, so to speak, of the Presidency town, but were this all they would only prove a substitute, in all probability an inefficient one for some time to come, for the present circulation of the Bank of Bombay.

The objects with which the Government Paper Currency was proposed would be entirely defeated, were circulation of the notes not generally to extend throughout the Mofussil.

That it can do so without securing the confidence of the people is impossible, and the absence of any writing by which the natives can satisfy themselves as to the character and value of the securities tendered to them, can hardly fail to render the notes to some extent objects of suspicion.

It has, the Committee understands, been proposed to supply the omission by stamping upon the face of the notes as now existing, their value in Guzerattee and Marathee characters, but the committee consider this open to grave objection.

The stamps would evidently have formed no part of the original notes, and this fact of itself might probably only increase the distrust which the notes might from their novelty be regarded. The stamps moreover, might be liable to comparatively easy forgery, and constituting as they would, the only marks, by which the natives could recognise the value of the notes, their liability in this respect becomes all the more serious.

If the Committee could not consider as satisfactory anything short of the embodying in the body of the original notes, their designation and value in the characters of the native languages known in this Presidency.

Until this can be done, the Committee would most urgently press upon Government the desirability of postponing the issue of the proposed Paper Currency, it would in their opinion be infinitely better to delay, than rashly to incur any needless risk of failure.—I have, &c.,

H. BROOKE,
Secy. to the Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 18th Feb. 1862.

No. 261 of 1862.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To H. BROOKE, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—In answer to your letter No. 20 of the 18th instant, expressing the objections of the Chamber of Commerce to the Government Paper Currency notes, I am directed to inform you that Government are of opinion that any addition to the legend of the Bank Notes, for which Act 19 of 1861 does not provide, had better be avoided; and His Excellency in Council believes that natives of the country will find no difficulty in satisfying themselves of the value of the notes offered for their acceptance. There is no alternative now but to issue the notes, and it may be hoped, as the denomination of value will be generally intelligible, that the fears of the Chamber exaggerate the emergency.—I have, &c.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 21st Feb. 1862.

LECTURE ON SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

Professor Draper delivered the first of his course of Lectures on "Systems of Education" at the Vishrambag Wada on Wednesday evening to a full audience among which were a number of Native teachers. The Lecturer began by stating that his subject was one which might at first seem to be of special rather than of general interest, but that, as the question of education, especially of Popular Education was so often brought to our notice in the present day, and various systems were frequently mentioned or referred to in discussions on education, he thought it might be desirable to give the history of some of the principal systems employed, and some account of their working. He mentioned as among those to which he proposed to call attention, the Tripartite system, the national school system, and Stow's training system. Before discussing any of these systems, however, he gave a very interesting account of the progress of education and learning in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, from very early times dwelling upon the difficulties that our ancestors had to contend with from the introduction of a foreign language at the conquest, and from the great want of books, before the respective inventions of paper making and printing had made them less costly, and more come-at-able commodities. After noticing the efforts of king Alfred for the enlightenment of his people, and the attempts of Alfric Archbishop of Canterbury to give the people the benefit of his acquirements by writing books in the vernacular language, and in a simple style, and the check which the introduction of Norman French as the Court language must have given to the spread of knowledge among the masses of the people, he brought us down to the reign of Edward III. when English again became the usual medium of communication among all classes, and was authorised to be used in the courts of law. At this time flourished our first great English Poet, Chaucer, and a contemporary of his was John Wickliffe, the English precursor of the Reformation. He stated that in the two centuries preceding the Reformation, education in England was steadily though not rapidly advancing, that during this period two of our great public schools were founded, Winchester by Thomas of Wykeham, in 1373, and Eton, in 1432, by Henry VI, and that so early as Edward IV's reign the sons of country gentlemen were sent from considerable distances to be educated at Eton. Knowledge was gradually spreading in England, as well as in Continental Europe and preparing the way for the Reformation; the Reformation in its turn greatly promoted the diffusion of knowledge and is the era from which to date Popular Education in Europe. The leaders of the Reformation early recognised the necessity of extending the benefits of education to the people, for now men were no longer to take their opinions, and religious belief on authority, the right of private judgment was proclaimed, each man's religious faith was to be the result of his own convictions, and it was of the greatest importance that those convictions should be wisely formed and the right of private judgment judiciously exercised. In Germany Martin Luther proclaimed the education of the people as the great want of the times, and addressed a circular letter to the Councillors of the several towns calling their attention to the subject. In Scotland John Knox originated the Scottish Parochial system, the principle of which is that each parish should not only have a church for religious worship, but also a school large enough for the wants of the whole parish. In England a good example was set, and a great deal done by the youthful and pious king Edward who established many free schools, and by the end of the reign of Elizabeth the foundations for education were numerous. Still in England it was chiefly the higher and middle classes that benefited by the impulse which education had received.

It was long, however, before education was considered necessary for the lowest section of society, even by the most liberal minded. Milton and Locke were both men of benevolent minds, and democratic sentiments, but any one who reads what they wrote on education will see that it was the education of the gentleman only that they contemplated. Even up to the end of the last century very little had been done for the education of the lower classes: in various parishes there were schools supported by voluntary contributions, where a few children were both educated and clothed, there were also some Sunday schools—the first Sunday school having been established in 1781 by Mr. Raikes of Gloucester—and there were private schools, but to none but the meanest of these could the really poor afford to send their children. There were the Dame schools,

"In every village marked with little spire,
Embower'd in trees, and hardly known to fame;
There dwells in lowly shed and mean attire,
A matron old, whom we school mistress name;
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.
They grieven sore, in piteous durance pent,
Awed by the power of this relentless dame;
And oftimes, on vagaries idly bent,
For unkempt hair, or task unconn'd are
Sorely sent."

But many of these schools were often little more than public Nurseries; a public convenience no doubt, but not very notable places for education of any kind; and here the Lecturer quoted the well known lines of Crabbe,

"Yet one there is, that small regard to rule
Or study pays, and skill is deemed a school:
That, where a deaf, poor, patient widow sits,
And sews some thirty infants as she knits;
Infants of humble, busy wives, who pay
Some trifling price for freedom through the day."

But these schools were, he said, insufficient, and the provision for the education of the poor was at the beginning of the present century altogether inadequate to their educational wants. At this time there arose in England a man of humble origin, and of no great education, a man, however, animated by a missionary spirit, and he introduced a novel and economic plan for the education of the people, which met with enthusiastic support at the time, and has since had some very warm admirers. This man was Joseph Lancaster, born in London in the year 1778; he was a member of the society of Friends, but a marked feature of his plan was the unsectarianness of the religious instruction; and it was the religious element that chiefly distinguished Lancaster's system from a rival system which the lecturer proposed afterwards to notice. Lancaster while still very young opened a school in Southwark, at which several hundred children atended. This school he conducted for some years, and he made a tour through England to make known and extend his system. George III honoured him with an interwiew: and highly approved of his plans, and rank and beauty, we are told, attended his lectures, and admired the eloquence and enthusiasm of the benevolent Quaker. He became involved, however, in pecuniary embrassments, and was obliged to leave England; he went to America, where also he endeavoured to introduce his system, and he died at New York in the year 1839 in distressed circumstances. A society had been formed in London in 1808, to carry on the good work that Lancaster had begun, and this society is now known as the British and Foreign school society. The old Lancasterian system has been somewhat modified, and we have a system formed of the Lancasterian, the Pupil teacher and the Tripartite system. The Lecturer proposed to describe each of these systems in order, and then to give an account of the mixed system that has arisen from them as he lately saw it in operation in the society's model schools in the Borough Road, London. He then proceeded to give a very full and clear account of the original Lancasterian system, the teaching agency employed in which is a form of the monitorial or mutual system, the more advanced boys being set to teach the less advanced, and the master doing little more than superintending the school. This is the secret of the great economy of the plan, for by this means one master can *conduct* a school of several hundred children, but the education is given by children to children, and it is pretty evident that Lancaster's educational aims were by no means high, and that his love for his new system led him to form rather extravagant notions of a child's capability to instruct his fellows, though even only one step below him on the educational ladder. Of the economy of the plan, however, there can be no doubt, and, as economy has often to be studied, especially perhaps in the education of the poor, the monitorial system in connection with some other agency, or some modification of the monitorial system will probably continue to be employed. Some admirers of the system see advantages in it which no other machinery could supply; but in Germany, where education has received very great attention, and where it is elaborately systematised, the feeling against the employment of monitors is very strong; and Professor Draper seemed quite to agree with the Germans in their estimate of the advantage of bringing young pupils in contact with superior and well-informed minds. Of this we should think there could be no doubt, but where masters are not to be had child-teachers under the superintendence of an able and vigilant master may do some good as in the Lancasterian schools, and a more inexpensive system can scarcely be devised. The Lecturer pointed out too the opportunity it gave of employing, and turning to good account the energy of the most active-tempered boys, by making monitors of them, and thus preventing them from becoming ring-leaders of the turbulent, and mischievous, and quoted Lancaster's own words on the subject. He also gave an account of some of the singular punishments introduced by this enthusiastic, and quick-witted schoolmaster, a description that called forth more than one laugh from the audience, and some of these modes of punishment are certainly very unique.

The Tripartite, and pupil-teacher systems are reserved for a future Lecture, but, though saying so much on system, the Lecturer wished it to be understood that he did not consider the progress of a school to depend wholly, or even chiefly upon the *system* pursued in it, a good system would work badly in bad hands, and an able Master might do a great deal in spite even of a bad system. Many men would be able to invent, or to adopt, systems for themselves suitable to the circumstances of the school, and to their own individual powers; but it is desirable that all engaged in teaching, or interested in the subject of education should know something of the principal systems that have been introduced, and of the advantages or disadvantages of each. He spoke earnestly of the necessity of having efficient masters, zealous, conscientious, and well informed men, and introduced the short, pithy, saying of the Germans, "As is the teacher, so is the school." The Lecture was listened to with the greatest attention throughout the account of Lancaster's system, and a glance at the sectional system preferred in Germany, and introduced also in many public schools in England, will no doubt prove of service to any engaged in teaching; and the sketch of the first dawn of education in Europe and especially in Great Britain possessed a more general interest.

Local News.

THE usual weekly meeting of the members and friends of the Self Improvement Society will take place in the hall of the Juggonnath Sunkersett's School, Girgaum, on Sunday the 23rd instant at 4½ P. M.

Subject "Preservation of Health" by Nanabhoy Rughunath.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE "Marco Spada"..... *Auber.*
VALSE "Beloved Star"..... *Laurent.*
SELECTION, (op) "Lucrezia Borgia"..... *Donizetti.*
ARIA (op) "La Traviata"..... *Verdi.*
QUADRILLE "Crystal Palace"..... *Vogla.*
GALOP "Military"..... *Kuhnar.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office datis added to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

20th February 1862.

	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	19	56	P.	27		N. W. P.
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	1	9	P.	17		W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	23	58	S.	68		N. W. P.
		Min.	7	12	P.	29		N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	1	25	P.	50		W. C.
		Min.	1	15	P.	14		W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	3	47	P.	22		N. W. C.
		Min.	1	25	P.	17		N. W. C.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Tyebally Allybhoy, Abdool Hussun Tyebally, and Esmaljee Tyebally, the first is employed and the latter two are carpenters; date of petition filed, 5th Feb. 1862.

Shamjee Hunsraj, a merchant; date of petition filed, 3rd February 1862.

Ruttonsey Bhimjee, a general merchant; date of petition filed, 5th February 1862.

Ramjee Govind and Jadhow Ghoobday, dealers in betelnuts and leaves; Luxumon Hunmutrao, lately trading in hay; Estan Indrell Gonsalves and Soocoor Estan Gonsalves, the first is a dealer in toddy and the second a carpenter; date of petitions filed, 10th February 1862.

Bhanjee Shamjee and Chapsey Bhanjee, muccadums; Muncherjee Dossabhoy, a messman; date of petitions filed, 11th February 1862.

Narrayen Sonajee, a liquor seller; date of petition filed, 13th February 1862.

Byramjee Dadabhoy, an English writer; Heerjeebhoy Dorabjee, unemployed; Ruckmajee Wagoojee and Toolseram Ruckmajee, gardner; Rustomjee Hormusjee, a compositor in the *Bombay Government Gazette*; Dewjee Dhunjee and Cannoo Dewjee, gardners; Sajun Jooma and Joosub Sajun, dyer; Mooljee Bhoola, unemployed; Ruttonsey Khetsey, a muccadum; John Hamilton Jacob, none; Sudanund Hurrychunderjee and Narrayen Ramchunder, the first an English writer and the second a draftsman; Sudasew Ladsett, Balsett Govindsett, and Tookaram Wittulsett; date of petition filed, 17th February 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Heerjeebhoy Dorabjee, Muncherjee Dossabhoy, Sha Ruttonsey Khetsey, and Mooljee Bhoolla,—1st Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

Peerun Cusbin, Ragoo Manik, and Sooltan Ragoo, Shamjee Hunsraj, Nowrojee Burjorjee, Ruckmajee Wagoojee and Toolseram Ruckmajee, Dewjee Dhunjee and Cannoo Dewjee, Sajun Jooma and Joosub Sajun, Sudanun Hurrichundjee and Narayen Ramchunder, Ruttonsey Bhimjee, Narrayen Sonajee, Tyebjee Allybhoy, Abdool Hoossein Tyebjee and Esmaljee Tyebjee, Sudasew Ladsett, Balsett Govindsett, and Tookaram Wittulsett, Mahomed Adum, Ajum Adum, Beebeebaee, and Tarr Sullamon,—3rd Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their Debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing Creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my Office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.
Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 4th day of February 1862.

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. BOUSTEAD.

Third day, Friday, February 21st.

The Court re-assembled at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dr. McGaa, I. N., called and examined for the prosecution:—I gave evidence on the Court Martial for the trial of Commander Hopkins in January last. I cannot speak in reference to any that is stated in the first, second and third charges. In reference to the fifth charge I heard Commander Hopkins enquire of Dr. Boustead whether he heard any one say that he heard him, Commander Hopkins say "that men die on board my ship without either the doctor or apothecary seeing them;" that was on the 28th February 1860. I know that Commander Hopkins called Dr. Boustead on the poop and told him to go and see if he could find any body that heard him say so. Dr. Boustead said something in reply. When the Captain said that he would give him twelve hours to withdraw the letter and to send him a written apology, Dr. Boustead told him that he intended to carry it on. Commander Hopkins then told him that he must consider himself under arrest for making false accusations against him and for contempt of authority, but that he was to perform his duties. That is all I know about any thing in connection with the charges. In reference to the after charges I remember that the Captain called Dr. Boustead up and said that he would give him another chance to withdraw his letter and that he did not want to carry it on any further. Dr. Boustead said that he would if the Captain promised to write him an apology and to treat him as an officer and a gentleman he would withdraw it. Commander Hopkins said the doctor what he was to make an apology for. Dr. Boustead said that he had proof for all his statements, and that he would have him tried by a Court Martial. Commander Hopkins then said that they had always been good friends, and that he had better think of it, and that he would give him until the next morning. Dr. Boustead said he had been accused on the poop, before the officers and passengers, of making false accusations. The Captain said that he did not know to that hour whether the doctor or apothecary saw the sepoy who died. On the first of May 1860 Commander Hopkins called Dr. Boustead up on the poop and informed him that he had received his letter and that he considered it to be highly improper and insulting. He then told him that if he had anything to say about the sick he was to communicate it verbally, and not to send such insulting letters. Dr. Boustead replied that it was the only course open to him and that he had sent a copy of the letter to the superintending Surgeon. Commander Hopkins sent for his messenger-boy who had taken the message to the apothecary to send the sick aft. When the boy came the Captain asked him what message he had given him. The boy replied "that it was to send all the sick aft," Commander Hopkins said,—'was it not to send all the sick aft *that could come.*'" The boy said "yes, all that could come." Dr. Boustead said,—did you hear that.—I will remember his first answer" Commander Hopkins told Dr. Boustead not to stand in that position when addressing him. Dr. Boustead then put his hands down by his sides and was in the act of going away when the Captain told him not to go away. Dr. Boustead then walked close up to the Captain, when he Commander Hopkins informed him that if he sent any more of his insulting letters to him he would have to find other means of putting an end to it, that he would find a use for it and would send in charges against him. Before Dr. Boustead went away he said that he was very sick. The sick were all mustered aft on that day. Commander Hopkins enquired if the doctor had seen all the sick the night before. I have no recollection whether the Captain told me to take notes. It is two years since and he might have done so.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I cannot swear whether Commander Hopkins ordered me to take notes if Dr. Boustead committed himself. I have already said so. I did take notes. I cannot recollect whether Commander Hopkins ordered me to note the attitude of Dr. Boustead. He might have done so.

To the Court.—The position in which Dr. Boustead stood when Commander Hopkins ordered him not to stand in that position was as I now indicate, (witness here put his hands akimbo, and then dropped them down by his sides.) Dr. Boustead approached Commander Hopkins coming up close to him in a respectful manner with his hands down by his sides, he went within about seven inches of him. He seemed to approach rather too close as far as I could judge. When Commander Hopkins ordered Dr. Boustead to stand back he might have thought the distance too close and others might not have thought so. I ranked as executive officer or second in command on board the ship. If a junior officer had come as close up to me when making a report I might have considered it to be a little too close, but I don't know that there would have been anything disrespectful in it so long as the junior behaved himself and did no violence. Commander Hopkins's manner during the whole of the time to Dr. Boustead appeared to be excited, on the 28th and 29th February and on the 1st of May, as to whether Commander Hopkins's manner was such as any officer could not submit to, I believe that it might have been provoking to some extent. I think that I should have felt myself agrieved if Commander Hopkins had behaved so to me. The reason that Commander Hopkins had for calling the messenger-boy to go to him about the message that he had received about the sick, was merely to know what orders he had given about sending them aft, and I believe that it was merely to convince Dr. Boustead that the order had been given to send all the sick aft that could come. I did not hear the order given. In respect to what point Commander Hopkins wished to inform Dr. Boustead about the sick coming aft. I believe that the doctor wrote him a letter about the sick coming aft, saying that some of them were too sick, and that it would endanger them to come aft. When any reports have to be made on board ship verbal report to the Captain are generally made, and in his absence they are made to the next officer. A written report might be made to the Superintending Surgeon also, I took notes merely for my own safety, in case anything might turn up. I do so as a general rule when any one is put under arrest.

Major Richards—3rd Regiment N. I.—I was on board the ship *Dalhousie* from the 14th to the 29th February 1860, in command of my Regiment proceeding to China. I know nothing personally of any of the charges just read. I remember that the Officers were called upon through me to make a statement of what they knew about the differences between Commander Hopkins and Dr. Boustead, and they did make some statement about the affair. Both Commander Hopkins and Dr. Boustead applied to the officers for that purpose. Communications were sent to both parties. I have stated all that I know about the affair in a letter addressed to Commander Hopkins at Hongkong. (The letter was here put in and read by the Judge Advocate and attached to the proceedings.)

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until this morning.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Causes for trial this day.

33. Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Sixteenth Day, Friday, 21st February, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and another.*

Chuttoorsey Walljee, examined by Mr. Anstey.—I am a Wallabhacharyia Bhattia and I know the plaintiff and have been in the habit of visiting him two years ago, —since he came from Surat. I have seen a female come to visit him. I was sitting opposite him in his own Dewankhana in Bombay; she came in there and entered an inner room, as she went in that room a female servant of his about 14 or 15 years of age said something to the plaintiff: thereupon he got up and said that he would go to take his meals. He then went inside through the same door as the females. He remained there for half an hour. I was sitting there all the while. The plaintiff came out first and in a few minutes after the female also came out.

Mr. Bayley cross-examined the witness at considerable length without eliciting any thing material from him.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Parsee merchant called by Mr. Anstey and cross-examined by Mr. Bayley. —This witness stated that he gave an half hour's lecture on one occasion after which there was a conversation. It took place in the house of Jevanjee Maharaj. There was an understanding that the conversation should be confidential and secret so that I do not consider that I am bound to let it out.

Damoodur Jetta examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am a Shroff and a follower of the Maharaj.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bayley. I know the plaintiff but I dont visit him now. I had a conversation with him on one occasion at the house of Cursondass Nansee. There were about 110 or 150 persons present. First Cursondass spoke and then I spoke: The conversation was about Vurkats: plaintiff took part in it. I did not hear plaintiff say that "the Vurkats had spoiled us Maharajas." He did not say that they had corrupted *him*.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey.—Cursondass told me that he had been subpeoned to attend this Court, but he has now gone to Cutch. Varkats go constantly to the Maharajas to sit near them, and to eat at their houses. I cannot say whether they do any service to the Maharaja in return for their meals.

Sett Munguldass Nuthoobhoy examined by Mr. Anstey.—I am a member of the Bania caste, a Wallabhacharya and a follower of the Maharaj. I was present at a meeting at Jewanjee Maharaj's three years ago, I believe that Dr. Bhow Dajee said some thing about the bad practices of the Maharajas.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bayley but nothing worthy of notice was elicited from him.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose evidence was very similar to that given by the previous witnesses.

Cursondass Nansee not having appeared on his subpœna, proclamation was made and he was ordered to be fined one thousand rupees.

The examination of these witnesses closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Bayley stated to the Court that he had several witnesses he wished to examine for the plaintiff.

Lalamul Mooteram was called by Mr. Bayley.

Mr. Anstey stated that the witness had been in the Court during the trial, and that he had several witnesses to prove that statement.

Sir M. Sausse enquired whether the witness had been sworn.

The Interpreter informed his Lordship that he had.

Sir M. Sausse then told him to be very particular in what he said.

To the Court.—I have not been inside the Court since the witnesses were ordered out.

Three witnesses were then examined, all of whom stated very positively that they had frequently seen the witness Lalamul Mooteram in the Court.

Witness then said that he knew the rules of the Court and ever since the order was given for the witnesses to leave the Court, he refrained from coming into it but had remained outside.

Mr. Bayley contended that the Court was bound to take the evidence of this witness. They had the power of punishing him for disobeying the order of the Court but they could not object to receive his evidence. [The learned gentleman cited cases in support of his views.]

Mr. Anstey replied to the arguments of Mr. Bayley and contended that in accordance with the practices of the old English law the evidence of the witness was not admissible. If their Lordships allowed the evidence of this witness to be taken they would have to take the evidence of ten or twelve others who had equally perjured themselves. He submitted that their Lordships would adhere to the old practice and exclude the evidence thus tendered.

Sir M. Sausse referred to the rule laid down by Taylor which decided that the Court had not the power of objecting to the admission of the evidence. Whatever we may think of the conduct of the witness I am of opinion that we are not at liberty to object to the evidence.

Sir J. Arnould said that he was of the same opinion as the Chief Justice, that we must take the evidence but of course it would be taken with all necessary caution. The practice had been settled so far back as 1842, but the Court had the power to punish the witness for contempt.

The Deputy Sheriff was ordered to take the witness into custody.

Sir J. Arnould.—Tell the witness that he is committed for contempt of Court, and for wilful disobedience to the order of the Court.

The Court rose at twenty minutes past five o'clock. The case will be resumed this morning.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

LIABILITY OF MINES TO ASSESSMENT FOR LAND REVENUE.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Feb.* 12.)

To THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary of State for India.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th November 1860.

SIR,—We have the honor to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2243, dated the 15th instant, addressed to the Government of Bengal, on a Memorial from the Directors of the Bengal Coal Company, (a copy of which is also forwarded,) requesting the right of Government to assess the produce of Mines; and to call your attention to our decision to exempt from assessment the produce of Coal Mines in Estates not permanently settled, belonging to private persons.

2. We have forwarded copies of our letter to the Government of Bengal, to the other Local Governments and Administrations for their information. We have, &c.

(Signed) H. B. E. FARRE.
" CECIL BEADON.

From W. Grey, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2243, dated the 15th November 1860.)

I am directed to forward the accompanying Memorial which has been addressed to the Chamber of India by the Directors of the Bengal Coal Company, complaining of the purport of an order passed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor upon a reference from the Board of Revenue respecting the right of the State to tax the produce of Mines.

2. In the reference from the Board two points were raised, namely—

First, whether, in making a permanent settlement of land, being private property and not the property of the State, the Government can *reserve* a right to tax the produce of Mines at a future period, independently of the land revenue.

Secondly, whether, in making a permanent settlement of land, the Government can legally include rent derived from Mines actually at work, as part of the assets from which the permanent jumma is calculable.

3. On the first of these two points the Lieutenant-Governor, upon grounds which appear to the Governor General in Council to be unassailable, has ruled that no prospective taxation of minerals can be reserved in making a permanent settlement.

4. On the second point the Lieutenant-Governor, adopting the principle declared in a paper written by Mr. Millett in 1842, that the State has a right to a share of the produce of land in minerals as in other things, whenever it has not abandoned the right by compromise, or otherwise, has ruled "that the rent of Mines existing tangibly and definitely at the time of the settlement should be treated as an asset of the estate to be settled in the calculation of the jumma."

5. It is against this last ruling that the Bengal Coal Company appeal, and at the same time they raise a further issue, namely, that the Government had no legal right to make even in *temporary* settlements of the resumed estate in which their Mines are situated, which settlements are alleged to have been made in 1842, 1848, and 1858; and that, assuming the right of the State to assess the produce of the Mines at all, such right could be legally exercised only on the basis of the first settlement made after the resumption of the estate.

6. The Governor General in Council, I am desired to state, entirely concurs in the view held by the Lieut.-Governor respecting the right of the State to assess the produce of Mines as a portion of the general produce of the land. He has no doubt whatever that, according to law, the produce of Mines is an asset of the land revenue, and may be calculated as such in determining the jumma of a resumed lakhiraj estate. But he also agrees with His Honour in thinking that the proprietor of a resumed lackhiraj estate in a permanently settled district, is entitled to a permanent settlement thereof based on the assets as existing at the time of resumption.

7. Further, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that, as a matter of policy, it will be wise in the Government to relinquish its right to derive a revenue from Coal in unsettled estates being private property, or to include in any future settlement of the land revenue of any such estate the produce of Coal Mines as an asset thereof. Besides the objection which arises from the fact that Coal Mines are exhaustible, and that consequently their produce, though legally assessable, cannot be relied on as an asset for any great length of time, much less in perpetuity, it appears to His Excellency in Council that the vast importance of the Coal trade specially demands the removal of every impost which can have the effect of discouraging the working of Mines by their owners, or of raising the price of Coal to consumers. At present, no doubt, the profits of the trade are high enough to enable the proprietors of Collieries in unsettled estates to pay a proportion of the value of their annual produce to the Government, but His Excellency in Council does not consider it expedient either to diminish the inducement to further production by subjecting those profits to special taxation, or to impose a burden which might have the effect of preventing the opening of Mines in more distant and less accessible localities, where otherwise they might be worked at a profit.

8. In estates which have been permanently settled, the Government is barred from demanding any more revenue on account of Coal, and the Governor General in Council thinks it should refrain from enforcing its demand for revenue on account of the produce of Coal Mines in all other estates.

9. A copy of this letter will be communicated to the Memorialists, and I am directed to request that the Revenue Authorities in Bengal may be instructed to guide themselves by the view which it expresses.

From the Right Hon'ble SIR CHARLES WOOD, *Bart.*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EARL CANNING, Governor General of India in Council,—(dated

one. It is in some measure connected with another discussed in the papers of this reference, *viz.*, whether the Government has a right to enhance the rents of the Police Jagheerdars on his Estate.

18*th*.—On the part of the Zemindar it might be urged that the lands described in Clause 4, Section VIII., Regulation I, 1793, having been formerly allotted by him for the maintenance of certain descriptions of Police Officers, and he having been peremptorily required to discharge those Officers on Government taking upon itself the charge of the Police, it is at his election to impose such rents upon their lands as the neighbouring lands of a similar quality are assessed at, and in case of the present occupants declaring to engage for them on these terms, to make such other arrangement respecting them as he thinks proper: also, that being the proprietor of the soil he has a right to the produce of the Mines it contains. It must be supposed at the same time that the Zemindar expresses his readiness to enter into engagements for the payment of the Revenue that might be fixed upon the lands according to their produce, including that of the Mines, whenever Government may think fit to resume the Police charge above quoted.

Compare Act I. of the Police Regulations of 7th December 1792 Paragraph 17 of the Circular Letter to the Magistrate of the same Date.

Column 4, Section VIII., Regulation I., 1793, and Section II., Regulation XXII., 1793.

17*th*.—As the Police Chakeran lands of all descriptions must fall within the provisions of either of Clause 4, Section VIII., Regulation I., 1793, or Section XLI., Regulation VIII., 1793, in which latter case they are at the disposal of the Zemindar; I do not perceive how the above plea can be refuted, but it is certain that the practice at least in the South-Western Districts of Bengal has been different, and that there the Police Officers occupying the lands contemplated in the first mentioned Clause, the produce of which has not been resumed, have been continued as if in the employ of Government. If this practice be admitted to be legal, it would, I think, follow that the Zemindar has no right either to assess such lands or to hold rent free or to increase the assessment of them as pay a quit rent so long as the Government find it expedient to keep up the Establishment of Officers employing them. The lands must in this case be considered as having been made over by the Zemindars to Government for the purposes of Police during the pleasure of the latter in consideration of themselves having been relieved from the burden of preserving the peace of their estates. And then as Captain Hannyngton justly remarks, "in season the rents ought to be unalterable, for if not, they might be raised until the tenure ceased to be remunerative, and then what would become of the Police.

And I observe it stated in the Report of the Collector of Midnapore, dated 25th June 1828, that on the investiture of the Zemindars of Midnapore with a joint charge of the Police of his estate, and the consequent restoration to him of the resumed Pyke Jagheer lands, he bound himself by his Kabuleut to resume any of those lands, and not demand any revenue from the Pykes beyond the Peshkush paid by them previously to 1793 on account of their Behallee Jegheer lands.

18*th*.—Although it seems clear in this view of the case that the Police Ghatwalls and Jagheerdars of Pachete would be entitled as respects the Zemindar to the profit which they might derive from their lands by the improvement of cultivation and the clearance of waste, the point still remains whether they would be also entitled to the produce of the Mines.

19*th*.—By the Mahomedan Law a mere leaseholder would probably not be considered entitled to work new Mines, because at "the expiration of the lease the land must be restored in its original state," and I believe that by the English Law a tenant for life cannot open new Mines, but the tenures under consideration are of a peculiar kind, and I can discover no law or precedent applicable to them. Before coming to a decision it would be proper to ascertain, if possible, what are considered the relative rights of the parties in similar tenures in other parts of the country.

If the Zemindar's right to the Mines be established, it might then be a question whether the Government would not be entitled to a Revenue from the Zemindar's profit from the Mines. On the ground that the Police lands were excluded from the operation of the permanent settlement, and an equitable compensation would be due from the Zemindar to the Ghatwalls for the produce of any lands which might be rendered unfit for cultivation by opening new Mines.

On the other hand it might be pleaded on the part of the Zemindar that under Clause 4, Section VIII., Regulation I., 1793, only such produce of the lands as was appropriated for Police purposes was excepted from the operation of the settlement, and the minerals having been judged not to form a portion of such produce, the Government right as regarding them must be held to have been compounded for at the settlement in common with all other profits not specially excepted from that arrangement.

From the Right Hon'ble SIR CHARLES WOOD, *Bart.* Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EARL CANNING, Governor General of India in Council,—(dated London, the 24th December 1861.)

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter of the 16th May last, with which you forward copy of a letter from Mr. Millett to the Government of Bengal, dated the 26th March 1842, regarding the proprietary right in Mines situated in permanently settled Estates, which was called for in my Despatch of the 8th March last.

2. In that Despatch I stated that I should refrain from expressing any opinion on the question discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whether the produce of Mines was or was not included among the assets on which the permanent settlement was founded, until I should have perused Mr. Millett's paper, which, although referred to, was not included among the documents which accompanied our previous letter.

3. From the information collected by Mr. Millett, it would appear that the produce of Mines, where they were known to exist, did form one of the assets on which the Decennial Settlement, which preceded the permanent Settlement, was based, and I am quite prepared to agree in his conclusion, that in permanently assessed Estates the Government "can have no right of ownership in Mines." As regards Estates to be hereafter permanently settled, I am of opinion that the fixing of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the rent of Mines existing tangibly and definitely at the time of settlement may be treated as an asset of the estate to be included in the calculation of the jumma, is perfectly correct as a matter of strict right, but I am at the same time disposed to concur in the view taken by your Excellency in Council, as expressed in the letter from Mr. Secretary Grey to Mr. Secretary Seton-Karr, dated the 15th November 1860, that, as a matter of policy, it will be wise in the Government to relinquish its right to derive a revenue from Coal in unsettled estates being private property, or to include in any future settlement of the land revenue of any such estate the produce of Coal Mines as an asset thereof.

4. The question discussed in Mr. Millett's paper as to the relative rights of the Zemindars and Ghatwalls to Coal Mines in Ghatwallee Estates does not seem to call for observation in this place. I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

Hidaya, Vol. III. p. p. 325-6. Burgs, Vol. II. p. p. 336-7.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We understand that about twenty European prisoners are about to be sent to the Jail at Ootacamund from Calcutta. The want of a suitable place of confinement for this class of offenders, has hitherto been a source of much anxiety to the authorities, as well as an additional hardship to the wretched criminals.—*Hurkaru, February* 13.

In looking over the statistics of commerce published in England at the end of every year, we have been much struck with the great increase in the importation of salt from Great Britain to Indian ports during the past year. It appears that in

		Tons,
1859 there was exported	...	33,215
1860 " "	...	120,000
1861 " "	..	170,000

or in the last year the quantity exported was 5 times greater than in the first period with a proportionate diminution in England in the rate of freight. In 1859 and 1860, the rate averaged 35 to 48 shillings per ton, whilst in 1861, it fell as low as 22 shillings. For Freights to India, 1861 is considered a year unusually bad for the shipping interest, especially for Troop Ships. The highest rate outward being £8 against £9 the previous year, however these vessels have fared better in their return voyages, most of them obtaining on an average £23 per head.—*Id.*

THE LEGISLATIVE CGUNCIL.

The Legislative Council of the Viceroy and Governor General held its weekly session yesterday morning, and we were glad to see that Mr. Laing was in his place as Financial Member.

On passing to the business of the day,

Mr. Beadon moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII of 1857 (to make further provisions relating to foreigners) be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Ritchie moved to introduce the Bill for regulating the Bank of Bengal, and that it be referred to a select Committee, explaining that some alterations were required in the Bill; one of which was to empower the Bank of Bengal to take over the business of local Banks, and to increase its capital by the addition of the capital of such Banks *plus* the double capital allowed by recent enactment. Another alteration was the introduction of a section repealing Act XXVII of 1853 so far as the Bank of Bengal was concerned; and the third was a clause by which it would be provided that no two members of the same firm should serve as directors at the same time. He would also move that the Select Committee be instructed to report within a fortnight.

The Hon'ble Members then moved to introduce a Bill relating to breaches of contract committed in bad faith, and that it be also referred to a Select Committee. The objects of the Bill had been so recently stated before the Council that there was no reason for any recapitulation.

Mr. Harington said that he would preface a few remarks by observing that, whatever might be his own views, it was not his intention, unless he found himself supported by a majority of the Council, to oppose this reference to a Select Committee, but still he considered it by no means inconsistent with his duty to point out those points where he considered it required amendment. The Honorable member then referred to the subject of the Bill that was last year brought before the Legislative Council, reiterating the arguments employed by him on that occasion, adding that he was certain it would have produced much difficulty and inconvenience had it been passed into law, and repeating his former expressions of sympathy for those who had suffered losses, and laboured under difficulties arising from those causes to meet which the bill had, in his opinion, been brought in. He trusted that his Hon'ble friend Mr. Beadon would excuse these expressions with reference to a bill brought in by him, but he had made use of them before and he had since then seen no reason to change his opinion. With regard to the present bill it very rightly excluded all jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts, and allowed all the cases it bore reference to be decided by the Civil Courts, which were fully competent to decide in such matters, and the imprisonment provided by it would also be in a Civil Jail where an unfortunate debtor would not be called upon to herd with felons. He had no objection to that in fact the present Bill was in that respect so mild and gentle, so easily to be evaded in some of its provisions, especially with reference to the main forbearance of the debtor that he really felt some compunction in saying anything against it. What he objected to was that they were now called upon to legislate that the judgment debtor should be imprisoned at the expense of the State instead of at the creditors and not only that but that the said debtor, should be assessed in penal damages, and imprisoned in default of the same, and even made subject to hard labour. Were they prepared to second a proposition which would involve such an expence on the revenue? Had this charge been shown in the budget of the current year. He submitted that there was no analogy between the cases under the Bill and those cases under the Criminal Law where the offenders were imprisoned for the public benefit and prevention, such as thieves and murderers. The case of a fraudulent bankrupt might be cited in support of the Bill, but he (the speaker) thought that such a bankrupt would be imprisoned because he was looked upon as a common cheat and swindler whom it would be dangerous to society to allow at large. Then, if the principle of the Bill were sound he would ask how it was restricted to contracts where consideration had been received. The Hon'ble and learned mover had said the Bill was intended to carry out the principles of that prepared by the Chief Justice but if that was the case, he contended it had not gone if enough and that it ought to be made to apply to all cases of contract with or without consideration. He would, moreover, ask Hon'ble Members whether they had made any calculation as to the number of cases which the passing of the Bill would throw on the Civil Courts. It might be averaged at 250,000 *per annum*, and were they prepared to throw such an *onus* on the Courts in addition to their already heavy labors? The Hon'ble Member then pointed out the hardships that in his opinion the Bill, if made law, would bring on many persons and the uses to which it might be perverted, instancing it by the case of a lady, who bought a new dress with money with which she ought to have paid a milliner's bill previously incurred. Such a lady could, he contended, under that Bill be assessed in penal damages and if unable to pay, imprisoned with hard labor. They had never hitherto dealt with indebtedness in this manner but now they were called upon to do it. The Hon'ble Member then argued that according to the Bill any native judge could send to prison with hard labor, any European, whatever his rank, who did not pay a bill due by him, and that altogether the whole thing was a change, an innovation, in fact a special legislation, the only reason for introducing which, as far as he could see, was, that a year or so ago a system pursued in certain districts broke down, as all systems did which were not founded on the basis of mutual interest, and certain persons thereby incurred losses. The Hon'ble Member then reverted to the cost of maintaining the prisoners under the Bill, which would, he said, be on an average Rs. 28 a year for Natives, and four times that for Europeans, repeating the assurance that it would in no way benefit those whom it was intended to assist, declared that Act XIII of 57 relating to breaches of contract in Calcutta had been found wholly useless and concluded by asserting that if those now in trouble would make themselves acquainted with existing laws and use them properly, they would swop far more benefit than by the introduction of new ones.

Rajah Dinker Rao thought there was no necessity whatever for such a law as that advocated by the Bill, and that it was the duty of persons entering into contracts to exact proper security so as to ensure themselves from loss.

Mr. Eskine, in on almost inaudible speech, was understood to support the reference to a Select Committee, remarking at the same time that the committee should be instructed not to confine themselves to the mere provisions of the Bill but to suggest such alterations as they might think needful in the general system of criminal and civil law on such subjects as fraudulent breaches of contract and trust. As far as he could be heard the Hon'ble Member seemed to agree with the principle of the Bill, thinking, however, that it hardly went far enough; and he even suggested the propriety of a revision of the Penal Code and that of Criminal Procedure on that particular subject.

Mr. Cowie said that the main objection taken to the Bill it seemed to be that it made fraudulent breaches of contracts criminal offences. He could not see that it did so at all, and was of opinion that it would save many innocent persons from suspicion and suffering if its provisions were made even more summary. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Harrington had said that an ordinary suit of that nature only occupied three days. Unless there had been great exaggeration somewhere the period required was much longer. He should support the motion.

Mr. Fitz-william also supported the motion, but the words in which he did so were utterly inaudable.

Mr. Forbes took nearly the same ground as Mr. Harrington, and said that under the provisions of the Bill as it then stood all those persons in Southern India who held land on lease from the Government, could on default of payment be imprisoned with hard labour. To allow such an impression to get abroad would, he thought, do incalculable harm. Besides, it was no use sentencing a man to hard labor unless you could make him work, and a man so sentenced would become liable to jail discipline and perhaps flogged, a proceeding to which his Hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie had a few days before objected. He therefore hoped the Council would give the matter mature consideration before such a Bill was passed into law.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal said that the Council had been invited by Mr. Erskine to enter into very large questions, namely the revision of a large portion of the Penal Law and of the Penal Code, which, as he knew better almost then any Hon'ble Member present, had occupied the attention of the most able men in England and India for nearly twenty five years. He considered that the Council were called upon to discuss no such important questions but simply to pass the Bill into Committee where its details and principle would be properly discussed. In his opinion there was no objection to this course, and the only doubt he had about the Bill was whether it would tend to discourage the obnoxious system of advances which was at the root of the evil. That was the legislation which was required and he was afraid that this Bill went rather the other way. There were one or two objections as to details, but nothing strong enough to induce him to oppose the motions.

Mr. Laing would refrain from discussing the Bill, for which he saw no necessity, and would confine himself to correcting the remark made by his Honorable friend Mr. Harington as to the Bill of last year having been brought in the interests of a special class. Nothing was further from the intention of the Government than to have brought in an Indigo Bill, and nothing would have been a greater mistake. The Bill of last year had been intended to encourage trade and commerce generally and that was why he had so strongly advocated it. The Honorable Member then showed how the Bill would tend to discourage the system of advances by increasing the insecurity and reducing the rate of interest, deprecated Mr. Harington's objection as to the trouble and expense it would cause, declared that there was no intention of adding to the list of criminal offences, and concluded by asserting that the general working of the Bill would prove to be highly beneficial as tending to simplify the course of law, and make a distinction between the honest and the dishonest debtor.

Sir R. Napier agreed with the Lieutenant Governor as to the advisability of doing away with advances, but contended, from his own experience, that it was impossible to do so. He must say, however, that in that experience he had generally found the rural population honest, but in a more artificial state of society the reverse.

Mr. Beadon was in favour of the motion, supporting Mr. Laing's statements as to the old Bill and adding that he had framed it on the model of Act XIII. He must confess, however, and he had said so at the time, that he would have rather added such a provision to that part of the Penal Code relating to fraudulent breaches of trust as would have met the present and then existing difficulty. This line of action, however, had been closed by the refusal of the Home Government to consent to any measure which should make breaches of contract criminal offences. Under such circumstances it would not have been in accordance of the Council to frame such a Bill, and he therefore accepted his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Ritchie's Bill as the best alternative. His great objection to the Bill, however, was the matter of "consideration." He would wish to see it confined to cases where an advance had been made in actual cash, and cash only. With regard to Mr. Forbes objections he considered that there was no need for objecting a man who had been convicted of such a disgraceful offence as fraud, to ordinary jail discipline. As for encouraging the system of advances he thought that the Bill would have just the contrary effect.

Rajah Deo Narain Sing said that in his opinion there was no occasion for making any differences between breaches of contract and other bonds. He contended that it was always difficult to judge as to the honesty or dishonesty of a man's intentions, and concluded by saying that the rich capitalist had, by his superior knowledge, quite enough power already over the ignorant contractor, without giving him more.

Sir Bartle Frere supported the motion, not because he considered the Bill a perfect one in all respects, but because it effected considerable improvement; and as for the objection made to innovations he could see no reason for it provided the principle of such innovation was good and sound. The Hon'ble Member took very nealy the same view of the objection on the ground of expence as that taken by Mr. Laing, remarking that his hon'ble friend Mr. Harington had rather exceeded his privilege in objecting to a measure both because it went too far and because it did not go far enough. He considered that the Bill would do much to increase trade and decrease the system of advances, and that its provisions were calculated to work well in the interests of both parties.

The Maharajah of Puttiala said that he had not had time to study the Bill, and would reserve his opinion.

Mr. Ritchie then, in a speech of nearly an hour's duration, replied to the various objections which had been brought forward utterly deprecating those raised by Mr. Harington, and asserting, with reference to that Hon'ble gentleman's definition of the lady who neglected to pay her milliners's bill, that a Judge would scarcely be found so unreasonably harsh as to treat such case with imprisonment as a breach of contract committed in bad faith. The Hon'ble and learned speaker quoted largely from the English law and custom in support of his Bill, citing several instances and precedents, and reiterating the reasons made in his introductory speech at the last meeting for confining the action of the Bill to cases of breach of contract where consideration had been received. With regard to the objections raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Forbes as to leases from government he would be happy to discuss any amendment in Committee, but he felt constrained to decline making the amendment suggested by Mr. Beadon as to advances made in actual cash. To confine the action of the Bill to such cases would be to nullify it all together.

The question was then put and agreed to—

Mr. Forbes moved to introduce and refer to a select Committee the Bill relating to Emigration to British colonial dependency of Sychelles.

Mr. Beadon moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the service of legal process issued against Her Majesty the King of Oude, and for taking the examination of his said Majesty when required as a witness, the subject being to protect the personal dignity of the King by exempting His Majesty from personal attendance in the Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Member briefly said that the Bill was introduced to enable the government to perform a promise made to the king that his dignity should be protected. The Bill therefore was so framed as to exempt the king from all the ordinary Criminal Courts except in cases of murder or treason. If the king were accused of other crimes it was proposed to appoint a Special Commission to try him, and in reference to Civil suits the Bill provided that no process whatever could be issued against his Majesty without the previous sanction of the Government.

Mr. Ritchie moved, in a speech of some length, for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the dissolution in certain cases of marriages entered into by converts before their conversion, the subject of which was the enabling of a convert from the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion, whose wife has upon his conversion become entitled to live separate, and has separated herself from her husband, to obtain a judicial dissolution of the marriage, and to marry again.

Also a Bill to amend Act XXVIII of 1843 (relating to the imprisonment in British Jails of persons convicted of certain offences in the Courts of Foreign) the subject being is the amendment of that Act by extending its provisions to the offence of Suttee, Sumadh (burying alive), and such other offences as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time authorize to be so dealt with.

Mr. Harington moved the introduction of the following Rule after No, 15th of the Rules for the conduct of business:—

"No Bill shall be introduced until seven days after a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons has been furnished to each Member," in order that each member might have time to prepare for discussion.

His Excellency the Viceroy concurred in the advisability of such an introduction, and after some opposition from Messrs Beadon and Ritchie, on the score of delay, the question was put and agreed to.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the Council adjourned till Wednesday next at the usual hour.—*Englishman, February* 13.

OUR EUROPEAN CONVICTS.—The long vexed question of a jail for European convicts in a healthy climate has, we hear, at last been decided by a compromise between Madras and Bengal. The small Neilgherry penitentiary at Jackatalla has room for only twenty-eight convicts from Bengal; and the larger prison, so long promised, will not, we believe, be built. Instead of this Bengal will have its own penitentiary on the breezy plateau of Hazareebagh, to the south of the Grand Trunk Road at Burhee. The presence of a European regiment there will render the place secure, and the progress of tea-planting with the necessity for building a regular station, may give the convicts employment, and lead to the tentative introduction of the ticket of leave system. Should these two penitentiaries, a few years hence, be proved to have succeeded, we see not why the same plan should not be tried on the Andaman Islands when made more healthy by being cleared of jungle, or on Curlew Island. The colony of Western Australia clamours for more English convicts. Though out of place on the continent of India, they might be well disposed of for our benefit as well as their own, on one of the islands in the Bay.—*Friend of India, Feb.* 13.

Sir Robert Montgomery's visit to Calcutta has not borne the fruits that he expected. It may be true that the Punjaub is the best Province of the East Indies, but we cannot understand on the part of the sanitary and imperial purposes in its three hill stations. But Sir Robert is convinced that the irregular frontier force is far too costly, and that it may be reduced almost to the scale of 1856. It will probably be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, and this important military training school will be thus open to the whole Indian Army. We do not cry down the military expenditure of the Punjaub, any more than we complain of the cost of Malta and Gibralter. But it must be confessed that of late the North West frontier has shewn a tendency to become to the empire rather what the Cape is to England, than either of those strongholds. It must not however be forgotten that Dost Mahomed's life cannot be circulated on for a day.—*Id.*

THE SANAWUR LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The Court of Enquiry appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawur, was nominated at the request of the Rev. W. J. Parker, the Principal, under the belief that a searching investigation into the state of the Institution, and the details of its management, was a thing to be welcomed.—*Id.*

There is a probability of the appointment of Colonel Macpherson, now commanding the 10th N. I., and formerly Sir John Lawrence's Military Secretary, as Commissary General of Bengal.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Mail steamer just arrived from Bombay, brought up Mr Ardaseer Cursetjee, who succeeds Mr. Alfred Warren as Marine Engineer to the Railway Steam Flotilla.—*Sindian, Feb.* 15.

We have heard it whispered that Major General Cunynghame, who won the second prize at the firing for the "Merchant's Plate" is not going to pocket the money, but is about to put up a further prize to be contended for. This, if true, is as it should be, and is only what we should have expected from our General.—*Id.*

We learn from Kotree that Mr Coates has been thoroughly successful in recovering, by means of a diving apparatus, a truck full of valuable railway materials which was recently sunk in the river at that place. Mr. Coates put on the diving dress himself, as he was not willing to trust any one else with the job, and descended to the bottom for the purpose of fixing tackles &c., by means of which the truck and the greater portion of its load were raised to the surface.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

There was a very good attendance on Saturday morning at the Allahabad Assembly Rooms. We observed Messrs. C. B. Thornhill, C. B., W. Muir, Cecil Stephenson, J. C. Probyn, J. C. Robertson, and many whose names it was impossible to obtain, and, if obtained, too numerous to mention.

On the motion of Mr. Thornhill, Brigadier Rainke took the Chair.

Mr. Muir proposed and Mr. Cecil Stephenson seconded the following Resolution:—

That this meeting mournfully shares in the feeling of profound sorrow, caused throughout Great Britain, and its dependencies by the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

They desire to record their high appreciation of His Late Royal Highness, as a Parent of Science, and as a Promoter of Social Advancement, and especially they deplore the loss of the bright example of domestic virtue set by him to all Classes of the people. And deeply sympathizing with Her Majesty personally in the grief occasioned by this mournful bereavement, they desire that the following address be submitted to Her Majesty.

ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—Your Majesty's subjects, resident at Allahabad, the seat of Government in the North Western Provinces of the East Indies, desire to approach Your Throne with an expression of deep sorrow at the affliction with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit Your Majesty.

They would humbly tender to Your Majesty this assurance of their high appreciation of the late Prince, His Royal Highness, and their consciousness of the great loss sustained by the Nation, especially in the promotion of Social improvement, and in the patronage and advancement of the Arts and Sciences. Above all they deplore the loss of that bright example of domestic virtue which was set by the late Prince Consort before all ranks of the people.

And, deeply penetrated with a sense of the lasting grief which the bereavement has caused to Your Majesty personally, and to the Royal family, they would humbly tender to Your Majesty their heart-felt sympathy and the expression of their unchangeable loyalty and devotion. And they earnestly pray that Your Majesty may receive comfort and consolation, and may long live to rule prosperously over the British Nation.

This resolution and address was explained to the native gentlemen at the meeting in Gordoo. Addresses were read in Gordoo by Nasir Ali Khan Bahadoor and Lalla Munnee Lall. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. David Mohun (in Gordoo) and by Baboo Nimcomul Mitr (in English).—*North West Gazette.*

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of Harmoniums, the large consignment received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unparalleled praise—some of The Instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ON SALE,

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, with Her Majesty's INDIAN NAVY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to the 31st December 1861. Price Rs. 3.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Just received.

ENGINEERS' AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With various Tables and Information. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEERS' POCKET BOOK. For 1862. With Tables, Treatises, &c. Roan tuck. Rs. 4-8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms,

15 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 " " Longcloth.
400 " " Madapollams.
700 " " T Cloths.
14 Bales Orange Yarn each 400 lb.
2 Cases French Printed Muslins.
6 " Wrought Iron Gothic Hinges.
2 " Bottled Sulphate Iron.
1 Cask Hooks and Thimbles.
12 Cases Hooks and Chains.
1 Plated Incense Urn.
3 Cases Millinery, particulars of which will duly appear.

An Invoice of Superior Hanging Argand Lamps 10 and 12 Inches. Also 3 light do. Bronze and Lacquered Reading do., 24-sets patent mail axles, and the remainder of the Invoice of Brass Foundary.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY DESIRE OF THE MORTGAGEE.

On account of Gunputrow Sudaseejee, and Ramchunder Gunputjee the Mortgagers.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, the following valuable properties by desire of the Mortgagee on account of the Mortgager, namely,

Lot No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate at Breach Candy, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a Dhurrumsalla now in the possession of Ramchunder Pandoosett, on the West by a Public Road leading to Dhackjee Dadajee's temple, on the North by the Grand Trunk Road, on the South by the Grant Road and Shed of Dhackjee Dadajee.

Lot No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and bounded on the East by Walkeswar Tank, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the North by a Dhurrumsalla of Moti Ragonathdass, And on the South by a Dhurrumsalla of Petambe Walloo.

Lot No. 3.—All that Vacant Piece of Land or ground situate on the Malabar Hill and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Vacant Ground of Purshotum Pranjeewan on the South by Stable the Property of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and the vacant ground of Sudashew Chutray.

Lot No. 4.—All that Oart of Cocoanut Plantations situate at Mahim and called Papeas, and bounded on the East by the Compound wall of the above Oart, on the West by the Public Mahim Bunder Roads, on the North by the Oart of a Bhattia, and on the South by the Oart lately belonging to Bungalloo Chutterbody Dandass, and numbered under Pension and Tax under No. 127 in the Collector's books.

Lot No. 5.—All that Piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing three hundred and twenty Burgas and fifty square yards and situate near the race course, and Numbered 237 in the Foras Land Commission, and bounded on the East by the Salt Batty Ground of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee, on the West by the Salt Batty Ground of Ally Saheb bin Balloo Meeya Coor, on the North by the Public Drain, and on the South by the Batty Ground of Dadoba Bapooje deceased.

AND

On the same day and at the same place by desire of the same Mortgagee, and on account of Gunputrow Sudaseejee, namely:—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwelling-house Stable and Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and standing, situate, lying and being partly in Girgaum road, and partly in Agiary Street within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Chawl or range of buildings belonging to Gunputrow Sudaseejee, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the Public Street called Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by the House of Wasedewjee Luximonjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11 and which Premises stand with Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 460-30 and 132.

A. E. The above will be sold in three distinct Lots, namely.

Lot first will be the Premise Assessed under No. 460 and the Ground belonging to same.

Lot second the Premise Assessed under No. 30 and the ground belonging to same.

Lot third the Premise under No. 132 and the ground belonging to same.

ALSO,

All that Oart with the Cocoanut and other trees growing thereon with a Dwelling House and a Bangalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and commonly known by the same Gudga, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Public passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road leading to the Mahim Custom House, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the Property of Mr. Cooke deceased, and which said Oart is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 581 and which said dewelling House and Bungalow stand in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 69 and 70.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpoogly, in the lane nearly opposite the office of the Vehar Water Works,the sundry property of General MAHOMED HUSSIN KHAN, of the Oude Army, proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandans, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Scarfs and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal Diamond-Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single, Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pink and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, a very handsome Dark Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Poys, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Silver Plated Cornopean by Henry Distra, London, in case, lined with Velvet, a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property be on view three days before the day of sale.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1862.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.

DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.

RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.

TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.

DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Effects of the late Doctor G. M. Ogilvie, C. B., consisting of a Hunting Saddle with Bridles by Fulton, a few articles of Camp Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A small quantity of Pale, Dry and Golden Sherry, Portwine, &c.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General,

The Sundry Effects of several deceased persons including 3 Cromo Lithographs.

AT 1 O'CLOCK.

A handsome Bay Arab Saddle Horse. The property of a Gentleman.

ALSO,

A neat and roomy English Brougham with a pair of fast trotting Horses and Europe Harness, the property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY JUST RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

FRESH GOODS JUST LANDED EX "VICTORIA."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just landed and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Fresh Goods, viz., Fine fresh York Hams, Patent Preserved Potatoes into Tin, Patent Albert, Berkley Cheddar, and Somerset Cheeses, Berkley ditto in bladders, Ox Tongues in Tins, fresh and pickled Salmon, Dried Herrings, Soup and Game of Sorts, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Assorted Sauces, Pickles, Fruits, Raw Sugars, Jellies, Crystal and White Wine Vinegar Salid Oil, Mustard in large and small Bottles, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Game, Strasburg Meats, Anchovy Paste, Chocolate, Cocoa, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Chips, Peels and Rinds, Crystalized Fruits, Bon Bons, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Turkey, Figs, &c., &c.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received, for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly Finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

A Set of six best Plated Hot Water Plates.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW BOO